

PROJECT TECHNOLOGY AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING THE INDIVIDUALITY OF CADETS

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the use of the project method in Russian language classes and its role as a means of developing students' motivation and improving the quality of the educational process.

Keywords: information technologies, foreign language, project work.

The emergence of the global Internet has caused significant changes in the education system, in particular in the content, forms and methods of teaching. Thanks to the Internet, we can quickly and efficiently get the necessary information on issues of interest. Given the great interest among young people in information technology, you can use this opportunity as a tool to increase motivation to learn Russian.

Currently, the project method is becoming increasingly popular. The use of project methodology allows to qualitatively change the educational activities of students, while ensuring the individualization and differentiation of the process of learning the Russian language.

When carrying out project work, the principle of humanization of learning is implemented: orientation to the personality of the student, taking into account his age interests and level of development, the disclosure of creative potential and the development of independence. Participation in the project develops the ability to work in a team. The project methodology makes it possible to include students with different levels of the Russian language in real communication, relying on research activities and joint work, and to see the real results of their work. But the

biggest advantage of project work is that it provides for a natural relationship of all types of speech activity.

Work on a project is, first of all, independent work of students to solve a problem, requiring the ability to formulate a problem, outline ways to solve it, plan work, select the necessary material, etc. Thus, students develop their intellectual skills, such character traits as purposefulness, perseverance, hard work, improve learning skills.

The project work includes three stages: 1) planning, 2) preparation and execution of the project, 3) discussion and evaluation of the project.

At the first stage, the use of “brainstorming” is effective, during which students jointly or individually develop the semantic field of the topic of their project and plan the course of further work. One of the advantages of brainstorming is that it “gives students with different levels of language proficiency the opportunity to contribute to the development of ideas, jointly expand the general information field, activate vocabulary.”

At the second stage, in the process of preparing and implementing the project, students themselves construct the content of communication. Involuntary memorization of language material plays an important role in this. Project work not only contributes to increasing interest in the Russian language, but also makes it possible to regulate the degree of complexity of educational tasks. Performing project work, each student gets the opportunity to bring the solution of the problem to the end, i.e. his fear of failure disappears and self-confidence appears. In addition, students' attention is switched from the form of the utterance to its content, and language learning is carried out in direct communication.

Also, for the successful implementation of the project task, the necessary conditions are the establishment of mutual understanding and interpersonal relationships in the group. It is important that students learn to cooperate while

working on the project, and learning in cooperation brings up mutual assistance, desire and ability to empathize in them, creative abilities and activity of students are formed.

Project work develops independent thinking and teaches not only to acquire the necessary knowledge, but also to be able to apply it in practice. In order to solve the problem that underlies the project, students must master certain learning strategies. These include the ability to work with text, analyze information, make generalizations, conclusions, and the ability to work with a variety of reference material.

At the final stage of summing up the results, students should prepare a speech in Russian, which should contain: 1) a brief introduction; 2) a detailed presentation of the results obtained; 3) conclusions and conclusions; 4) an invitation to discussion. Oral presentation involves the ability to maintain contact with the audience, clearly plan time and adhere to the established time frame.

During the discussion of the results, great importance is attached to the ability to conduct a discussion, listen and understand the interlocutor, defend your point of view, ask questions, evaluate the interlocutor's remarks. Logical thinking skills and the ability to draw conclusions using the means of the Russian language, compare points of view, formulate your opinion in a timely and competent manner are equally important.

In our practice, we most often use project work in small groups, which are formed taking into account the level of proficiency in Russian. For development, a number of topics are offered to choose from in accordance with the studied sections of the course (household, educational and cognitive, socio-cultural, professional spheres of communication). Topics vary in complexity and may vary depending on the direction of students' training (for example: "Legal capacity of citizens", "Fundamentals of combined arms combat", "Macroeconomics and Microeconomics", "Detection sensors"). As a result of working through the

necessary material, each group should prepare a presentation using the MS PowerPoint program and protect their project.

This type of work contributes not only to the development of students' interest in the subject, but also introduces them to different cultures, since one of the basic principles of creating projects on the Russian language is the principle of dialogue of cultures. In the conditions of foreign language speech communication, it is necessary to use cultural studies material that makes it possible to represent native culture in Russian in a foreign language environment. Learning and using the Russian language is impossible without a deep and versatile knowledge of native culture and the culture of native speakers, understanding and acceptance of possible differences in mentality, lifestyle, vision of the world, customs, traditions. Only a combination of these two knowledge - language and culture - can ensure effective and fruitful communication.

Project activity encourages students to discuss, compare and analyze the values of the past and present, Russia and other countries. This not only forms one's own values, but also requires the manifestation of an active personal position, the ability to defend one's point of view.

The use of computer presentations in the classroom allows you to present lexical, country-specific material in the most fascinating form, the principle of visibility is implemented, which contributes to the solid assimilation of information. Independent creative work of students to create computer presentations expands the stock of active vocabulary as well as possible.

The use of information technologies contributes to the development of new forms and content of traditional activities of students, which leads to their implementation at a higher level. Project work should be a means of maintaining and further developing their interest in the subject being studied. Properly organized work can contribute to the growth of their cognitive and communicative interest, which in turn will contribute to the activation and expansion of

opportunities for independent work of students to master the English language, both in the classroom and outside of school hours.

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